

WAS A VERY BUSY DAY

Five Bills Passed By the Lower House.

ARE AGAINST ARBITRATION

POOR CHANCES FOR BOOTH'S LABOR CONCILIATION BILL.

The Measure Calculated to Adjust Labor Difficulties Has Many Opponents in the House and Few Advocates—Board of Public Works Bill Again Laid Over—Members Return Thanks For Saturday's Pleasures—Sunday's Murder Causes a Bill to Be Introduced—The Senate's "Dog" Bill Rejuvenated—Live Times Expected Over the Board of Public Works Bill Today.

The lower house of the legislature spent a very busy day yesterday. Five bills were passed, others were laid over for future consideration and considerable other business was transacted.

Among other things which occupied the attention of the house was the committee substitute for H. B. No. 30, relating to boards of public works in cities. The bill was set as a special order, but was laid over to enable certain gentlemen who wished to speak upon it to prepare themselves. The bill, as has been heretofore mentioned in these columns, does away with the president of the council and makes the mayor the presiding officer, sets before the present status of the state treasurer, and extends a qualified vote to mayors of cities of the third class so far as to enable them to veto a provision of an ordinance carrying an appropriation without vetoing the whole ordinance. Because of the former provision, there is expected to be a lively argument over the bill when it comes up today, provided it is not again laid over to give way to the land bill which is due at 2:30.

Among the bills on third reading yesterday was Senator Booth's bill providing for a board of labor conciliation. Very unexpectedly, when the bill came up, a strong opposition was developed to it. Numerous of the members stated their belief that the bill would be of no avail for the purpose intended; others thought it was unconstitutional, while others endeavored to so amend it as to make the bill ineffectual. Considerable time was spent in considering it, and it was finally recommitted. It is thought by many that the bill has very little show of passing.

Sunday's shooting contributed its quota of interest to the house proceedings. It had the effect, together with the announced outline of the defense, of prompting the introduction of a bill to repeal the portion of the existing statutes on homicide, which justifies the killing of one who commits rape upon a man's wife or other female relative, or who defiles the character of such wife or relative. The bill was introduced by Mr. Critchlow.

The bills passed by the house were: H. B. No. 125, incorporating the school for the blind; S. B. No. 51, defining the powers and duties of the state treasurer; S. B. No. 70, providing for the drawing of grand and petit jurors; S. B. No. 57, providing for the management of the state university; and S. B. No. 79, relating to the heritable rights of the issue of polygamous marriages.

The houses also rejuvenated the senate's "dog" bill, the same being S. B. No. 88. The bill was brought back to life by a reconsideration of the vote by which an adverse committee report was adopted Friday, the action being at the instance of Mr. Thompson of Sanpete, who thought the bill should be passed to more effectively protect sheep from injury from dogs.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The chaplain in opening the session returned thanks for the pleasures which the members had been permitted to indulge in since Friday, referring, supposedly of course, to the trip to Logan.

Mr. Howard called attention to the fact that the senate had not passed the Critchlow concurrent resolution, stopping the printing of the journal and all other printing until the printing committee was heard from. He could see no reason, in view of this fact, for not printing the journal, which has been stopped since the resolution was passed by the house. The journal was ordered printed as usual.

FROM THE SENATE.

A communication from the senate notified that house amendments to senate bills Nos. 45 and 76 had been received. The house was also notified that the senate had received the report of the conference committee to which had been referred amendments to S. B. No. 46, which the two houses could not agree upon. The house followed suit and adopted the report. The bill prescribes the duties of the attorney-general.

The speaker signed S. B. No. 74, prescribing the powers and duties of the governor, the house first concurring in an amendment to the title, for the purpose of which the bill was returned to the senate on Friday.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition from residents of Juab county, favoring the passage of the Allison election bill.

Mr. Lowry presented a petition from the president and directors of the Gunnison Irrigation company, requesting that at considerable expense a reservoir for irrigation purposes had been constructed on certain school lands, and requesting that the title to the land bill, provision be made to prevent settlers from acquiring title to such school or public lands as may have situated upon the same.

Mr. Lewis presented the claim of Lawyers Pratt & Pratt for \$150 for legal services.

Mr. Smoot presented the claim of Utah county for \$475.33 for printing maps and plats for the use of the assessor. Mr. Smoot also presented the claim of William Burnham for \$30 for jury service, and William Fuller for \$45 and H. B. Burrows for \$2.48 for witness fees.

A communication from the senate announced the passage of senate bills Nos. 67 and 85; S. J. M. No. 4, and H. B. No. 29 had been slightly amended and passed. The house in the latter case concurred in the amendment.

The committee on municipal corporations recommended the passage of a substitute for H. B. No. 100, providing for better inspection. The same committee recommended the passage of S. B. No. 81, with amendments.

The committee on private corporations recommended amendments to H. B. No. 124, that as amended it pass, and H. B. No. 72 on the same subject be rejected.

The committee on militia reported recommending that 600 copies of the report of the adjutant-general be printed and referred to the board of examiners. It carrying several claims. The reports were all adopted, except that portion recommending the printing, which was rejected.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Substitute for H. B. No. 99, amending present statutes in relation to the powers and duties of mayors of cities.

came up as the first of two special orders set to be taken up at 2:30.

The bill was laid over until today, upon the request of Mr. Nye, to enable certain gentlemen to prepare themselves to speak upon it.

LOGANITES THANKED.

Mr. Critchlow asked and was granted consent to introduce a resolution, which was accepted, thanking the people of Logan, officers of the Agricultural college and the Union Pacific for courtesies shown the members Saturday.

A communication from the governor announced his approval of H. B. No. 27, to enable employers employing children in mines or smelters.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.

H. B. No. 120, the second special order, was recommitted upon request of Mr. Taylor.

The bill provides for the purchase of a site for the reform school. The request to recommit was granted on the statement that additional information as to sites had been received by the committee on penitentiary and reform school.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

On first reading these bills were introduced and on second reading referred:

SUGGESTED BY SUNDAY'S SHOOTING.

H. B. No. 126, by Critchlow, amending section 4461 of the compiled laws of 1888 in relation to justifiable homicide. The bill repeals that portion of subdivision 3 of section 4461, which prescribes that homicide is justifiable when committed in the heat of passion caused by an attempt of the offender to commit a rape upon the wife, or relative of the accused, or when attempt to defile is made or has been committed.

FROM THE SENATE.

S. B. No. 55, by Glen Miller, to protect employees in their claims for wages.

S. B. No. 67, by Allison, defining the duties of the secretary of state.

S. J. M. No. 4, by Childrester, memorializing congress to appropriate money to liquidate the deficiency in the constitution of the constitutional convention, over the amount which was appropriated for that purpose.

FIVE BILLS PASSED.

On third reading the following bills were passed:

H. B. No. 125, incorporating the school for the blind. Passed unanimously.

S. B. No. 50, defining the powers and duties of the state treasurer and fixing his compensation. The vote was, ayes 32, nays 2. Dr. Condon and Mr. Nebecker of Salt Lake voting no for the reason that they did not consider the salary, \$1,000 per year, commensurate with the bond of \$500,000 which, by the bill, required to be given.

S. B. No. 70, providing for the management of the state university, and S. B. No. 57, providing for the drawing of grand and petit jurors.

S. B. No. 79, relating to the heritable rights of the issue of polygamous marriages.

BACK TO COMMITTEE.

S. B. No. 49, creating a state board of labor conciliation and arbitration, came up on third reading. There was obviously strong opposition to the bill as was evidenced by numerous amendments offered. The tendency of which, if adopted would have been to render the bill ineffectual. Messrs. Morrison, Thompson of Sanpete, and Radatz were among the opponents, while Messrs. Critchlow, Scrivenor, Harris and others could not see where it would be of any avail. Mr. Critchlow also believing it to be unconstitutional. When the measure first came up Mr. Morrison moved to recommit it to the judiciary. The motion failed, then followed the attempt to amend. After considerable time had been consumed Mr. Morrison stated it was quite apparent that the bill was not likely to be passed to more effectively protect sheep from injury from dogs.

THE "DOG" BILL.

S. B. No. 88, the senate's dog bill, the adverse committee report on which had already been adopted, came up on third reading. Mr. Thompson, of Sanpete, who thought the bill should be passed to more effectively protect sheep from injury from dogs.

On motion of Mr. Thorne the report of the committee on fish and game which had been on the table several days, was laid over to be called up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Condon moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to interview the persons having in charge the heating of the building with a view to having committee rooms heated more properly of evenings. Mr. Morrison interrupted with a motion to adjourn, which the speaker refused to entertain, informing Dr. Condon the sergeant-at-arms would be instructed according to his motion.

Mr. Morrison then moved his motion to adjourn, which was lost.

Communications from the senate notified the house of the passage of S. B. No. 17, together with H. B. No. 96 with amendments, which had concurred in by the house. The bill relates to the powers of clerks of courts in cases of the estates of insane or incompetent persons requiring immediate hearing.

The speaker signed S. B. No. 45 releasing certain joint debtors and not releasing others.

Mr. Ferguson, of Carbon, offered a resolution to instruct the salaries committee to report a bill authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of county officers to regulate the salaries of county officers. Mr. Murdock moved to indefinitely postpone consideration of the resolution. Mr. Critchlow moved to amend to lay on the table, the speaker refused to entertain the motion.

S. B. No. 79 which was undergoing third reading when Mr. Morrison's motion to adjourn was made and lost, was at the time taken up again and passed and the house adjourned.

Why Have You Been stricken with disease while your neighbor escaped, or vice versa? Both were alike exposed, but in one case the disease found lodgment in the impure blood and weak system, while in the other, the blood was kept pure by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the body was in a condition of good health.

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QUESTION OF SALARIES.

State Senate Devotes Considerable Time to the Same.

WHO SHALL PAY THE BILLS?

PRINTING COMMITTEE MAKES ONLY A PARTIAL REPORT.

Balance Will Follow Today.—Committee on Public Lands Submits a Bill Which Goes to the House For First Consideration.—Governor Has Signed the Memorial For the Adoption of the Metric System—Bill Relating to Private Corporations Passes—Revenue Bill Passes First Reading—Measure Validating Certain Warrants Will Be Made the Special Order Friday—Two Bills Introduced—Business of the Senate.

According to the programme, the committee on public lands and salaries reported bills to the senate yesterday. Action, however, was not taken on either, the first named measure having been reported under the caption of a house bill, and therefore was left to the lower branch to consider first, while the second was referred back to the salary committee with instructions to be more specific.

Mr. Jones, the chairman of the special salary committee, being absent, the report of the committee was made by Mr. Snow. An abstract of the same, which was in the form of a bill, is as follows:

Senate bill 33, an act to provide for the fixing of salaries of state and county officers.

The bill says:

The salary of the state officers, which shall be paid out of the state treasury are hereby fixed as follows:

Executive. Salary \$2,000

Governor. " " " " " "

Secretary of state. " " " " " "

Auditor. " " " " " "

Treasurer. " " " " " "

Attorney-General. " " " " " "

Superintendent of public instruction. " " " " " "

Fish and game. " " " " " "

Judicial, military and land: Justices of supreme court, each. \$3,000

Clerk of supreme court. " " " " " "

Supreme court reporter. " " " " " "

Deputy clerk of supreme court. " " " " " "

Adjutant-General. " " " " " "

Land commissioners, each. " " " " " "

These salaries are to be paid quarterly out of any funds not otherwise appropriated.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

In all counties of the state the salary of the officers shall be fixed by the board of commissioners, and within thirty days after the passage of the act, it was made the duty of such commissioner to fix and determine the salary of each officer employed by the county. Then at the next regular meeting of the board, prior to the election in 1896 and biennially thereafter, the salaries are to be fixed for the ensuing two years.

The salary of the county commissioners shall be \$4 per day for every day actually employed in official duties, and 20 cents per mile for travel.

No county officer shall receive any fee, emolument or salary for his own use, outside the amount fixed for his salary. All officers of counties, save notaries public, boards of arbitration, commissioners, justices of the peace and constables, shall be paid salaries.

Salaries must be paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the county upon the order of the board of county commissioners, except the salary of sheriff, auditor, clerk, assessor and treasurer, which are payable quarterly one-half from the contingent fund of the county upon the order of the board of county commissioners, and the other half from the state treasury, upon presentation of a certificate from the board of county commissioners stating that the salary has been paid.

Provided said salaries shall be approved by the state board of examiners.

The salaries herein provided for county officers shall be full compensation for all services of every kind and description rendered by such officers; provided, that the county commissioners shall pay the salaries of the sheriff while on official duties, to be audited by the board of county commissioners.

Whereas the county commissioners at the regular September session prior to any general election, shall order and enter the said order on their journals, any two or more county officers which may be considered as far as their duties are concerned, may be combined and one person elected to fill the offices thus combined; and in cases where one or more officers shall receive the combined salaries thereof.

All county officers whose salaries are fixed by law, except county commissioner, shall have the right to appoint such deputies or assistants as may be required, for whose compensation they shall be alone responsible.

This act shall take effect upon approval.

RECOMMENDED.

As soon as the bill was reported and read Mr. Sutherland moved to refer it back to the committee with instructions to report a bill fixing the salaries of the county officers.

This was declared out of order, whereat Sutherland changed his motion to one reconsidering the bill.

Mr. Snow remarked that the committee had expended a great deal of time on the salary matter, and had made an effort to classify the counties, but without avail. It was an error, he said, to consider the matter as one of the larger counties, but when the smaller subdivisions were reached the committee found itself unable to act.

The committee had been unable to agree and had reported this measure. It would not settle that disagreement, the references desired by the senator from this city.

Mr. Sutherland believed that if the committee was instructed to report a bill fixing the salaries it would do so. It might not meet with the approval of all the members of the senate, of course, but an agreement might be reached. If as stated in the measure, the state is to pay one-half of the salaries of county officers, surely the state should have something to say in the matter. The special committee has had this matter in its hands for sixty days, and ought to have arrived at some conclusion long ago. The bill which was reported, was one which any man with a stenographer, could prepare and report in half an hour's time.

Both had no strictures for the committee, but if the state was to pay half the salaries of certain county officers, then the state should have a voice in the matter. Primarily, he did not favor the state paying these salaries. There would be no way of regulating the limit of expense of the county, if this rule was going to prevail, unless the state fixed the salaries. County commissioners could fix the salary of the officers at figures much in excess of those which might be determined upon by the legislature. He believed the state ought to fix the

amounts in counties of the first and second class at least.

Glen Miller argued in favor of legislative action. County commissioners were open to influences, political, business and social, which might prejudice the interests of the counties. There was no fear of the legislature fixing salaries too high, the trouble was they might be placed at too low a figure.

Childrester believed there was no division of opinion as to the economy proposed, the only question at issue being how to determine the amounts. He was willing to undertake to do his portion of the work.

Evans, although one of the salary committee, said he did not favor the plan as outlined in the bill, and believed the legislature ought to fix all salaries of county officers. That was the intention of the constitutional convention when it placed the responsibility upon the legislature.

Snow took issue with the balance. He did not care whether the bill was recommended with instructions or not, but he believed the people did not expect the legislature to fix the salaries; neither do they want it to. Such a course will wreck many of the small counties if persisted in. The county commissioners are the ones who ought to have this matter in charge.

They are the men who are the closest to the people in the county. It is possible that in some of the larger counties the board of commissioners do not have the confidence they might have, but even if this is the case, the interests of the outside communities ought not to be jeopardized by any such action as is being taken by the legislature.

The motion to reconsider was then adopted and Sutherland moved to instruct the committee to present a bill fixing the salaries of all county officers.

By request of Snow this matter was tabled until today, when a full senate may be present.

PRINTING REPORT.

Glen Miller from the committee on printing made a report as requested by the senate last week, only the same was not complete. Mr. Miller stated that when it came to the printing of the bills in the way the committee had been unable to check up the items of expense and wanted a little more time. He asked that today be fixed for the reading of the report, which was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The committee on public lands reported that it had considered in connection with the house committee the bills of both bodies on this important topic, and by combining the two, had formulated a measure which it was believed would be acceptable.

In the form of a house measure and had been sent there.

In the regular order the measure was about to be read when Mr. Childrester suggested that as the same was in the hands of the house the consideration of the same be permitted to go over until Thursday. Evans was about to object to the postponement when Glen Miller objected to the order, moved and raised a point of order that a house bill could not be considered until the house itself sent it there.

Final action was deferred back to the committee, where it will remain until the house does or does not take action. If the house acts the report will not be read up, but if it does not, the senate will call up the same, make a senate bill of the measure and proceed to act.

SENATE ROUTINE.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Hough.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

The house notified the senate of the passage of H. B. No. 130, making an appropriation for the state prison, and H. B. No. 119, providing for the government of the same.

BILL SIGNED.

The signing of S. B. No. 74 by the speaker was announced.

METRIC SYSTEM.

The governor announced the signing of S. J. M. No. 4, praying congress to adopt the metric system.

JOINT DEBTORS.

Senate bill 45, providing for the release of one joint debtor without releasing the others, was reported by the engineering committee and signed.

REVENUE BILL.

Senate bill 81, the revenue bill reported by the ways and means committee, passed first reading.

PROBATE POWERS.

House bill 96, defining the powers of the clerk of the county or district court in probate cases passed third reading and was adopted.

VALIDATING WARRANTS.

House bill 64, validating certain warrants issued by certain counties, came up on third reading and on request of Mr. Sutherland went over until Friday.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Senate bill 17, an act to amend an act compiling and amending the laws relating to private corporations, being sections 2267 to 2290, both inclusive, was read up on third reading and after a few slight amendments, passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senate bill No. 94, by Mr. Sutherland, a bill for an act providing for liens of judgments in the district and circuit courts of the United States.

The bill provides that judgments in a district or circuit court of the United States if rendered in this state, may be made liens upon the real estate owned by the defendant, and also upon all he may acquire for the period of ten years and the heirs and assigns of the original creditor, certified by the clerk of such court, with the recorder of any county in which any such real estate may be located, and a lien shall attach to the lands in any county in this state until the date of filing such transcript, except in the county in which the judgment was rendered, in which case the lien shall attach from the day of such rendition.

When the amount due on any judgment is paid off or satisfied in full, the plaintiff, or those acting legally for him, must acknowledge satisfaction thereof in the margin of the record of the judgment, or by the execution of an instrument in writing referring to the judgment and have it duly acknowledged and filed in the office of the recorder of the county where the judgment is a lien. If he fail to do so within sixty days after having been requested in writing so to do, he

shall forfeit to the defendant the sum of \$50.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Senate bill No. 95, by Mr. Childrester, a bill for an act to amend section 110 of the code of criminal procedure, being section 4890 of volume 2, compiled laws of Utah, 1888. The bill provides that section 110 of the code of criminal procedure, being general section 4890, volume 2, compiled laws of Utah, 1888, be amended to read as follows:

If the magistrate ordered the defendant to be committed, he must make out a commitment signed by him with his name of office, and deliver it in the hands of the defendant to the officer to whom he is committed, or if that officer is not present to a peace officer, who must deliver the defendant into the proper custody, together with the commitment. He shall bind by recognizance such witnesses against the prisoner as he shall deem material to appear and testify at the next term of court having cognizance of the offense, and in which the prisoner shall be held to answer. The witnesses shall give to the magistrate their postoffice addresses, which shall be forwarded, together with the other papers in the case, to the clerk of the court before which the party charged is bound to appear, and the clerk of the court shall, by registered letter, as soon as the case is set for trial, notify the witnesses when they shall appear to testify in the case. All witnesses required to enter into recognizance shall, if they refuse, be committed by the magistrate and remain in custody until they comply with such order, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Both measures were referred to the committee on judiciary.

Nervousness

Cannot be permanently cured by the use of opiates and sedative compounds. It is too deeply seated. It is caused by an impoverished condition of the blood, upon which the nerves depend for sustenance. This is the true and only natural explanation for nervousness. Purify, enrich and vitalize the blood with

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